The Pyongyang Times

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The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung meets the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung in Peking

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of CC of WPK and President of DPRK, Pays Official Visit to PRC, Leading DPRK Party and Gov't Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on April 17 and arrived in Peking, capital of the People's Republic of China, on the 18th by a special train, leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK on an official visit to the PRC at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the PRC.

Accompanying him were members of the delegation Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Secretary of the CC of the Party and Vice-President of the DPRK; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, Secretary of the CC of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Colonel General of the KPA; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK; Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the CC of the WPK and Commander of the Air Force of the KPA; Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member of the CC of the WPK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the PRC; and other suite members of the delegation.

Foreign Minister of the PRC Chiao Kuan-hua and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PRC to the DPRK Li Yun-chuan and Director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry of the PRC Chu Chuan-hsien accompanied the delegation from Tantung, border city of China, to Peking.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who arrived in Peking, leading the DPRK Party and government delegation was accorded enthusiastic welcome from more than 100,000 people.

An official visit which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has paid to the PRC, leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK, is a powerful demonstration of the militant friendship and solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China which were sealed with blood in the struggle against the common enemies US and Japanese imperialisms and for attaining the common goal and which have been consolidated and developed, overcoming all trials of history, and marks an epochal historic event in developing them on to a new, higher stage.

The current visit constitutes a great contribution to promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence of the people of the third world, vivacious new-emerging forces of our times which have

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Working people, youth and students in Peking accord enthusiastic welcome to the DPRK Party and government delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Militant Unity of Two Peoples of Korea and China Is a Powerful Factor That Will Hasten the Destruction of Imperialist Forces of Aggression in Asia

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Wang Hung-wen,
Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying,
Esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping,
Esteemed Leading Cadres of the Chinese Party and Government,
Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,
Esteemed Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

It gives us great pleasure today to revisit the People's Republic of China, our fraternal country, after a long time and sit together with you, our close comrades-in-arms, here in an amicable atmosphere.

Allow me, first of all, to express my deep thanks to Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and intimate friend of the Korean people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China for having kindly invited our delegation to visit China and for showing us this boundless hospitality now.

At the same time I would like to convey the warm militant greetings from the entire Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

I am also hugely delighted to meet here Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close comrade-in-arms, Prince Penn Nouth and other Cambodian friends, and I express my profound thanks to you for your warm welcome.

We have been warmly welcomed by the Chinese people everywhere we went through—from the very first moment of our entry into Tantung yesterday from our country until our arrival at Peking.

The tumultuous welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm accorded us today by the citizens of Peking vividly showed the beautiful picture of great friendship between Korea and China and demonstrated the invincibility of this friendship to the whole world.

No sooner had we arrived in Peking than we had a significant meeting with Comrade Mao Tsetung and had a friendly talk with him in an amicable atmosphere.

This is an expression of particular attention to our delegation, with which I am very pleased.

Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is a noble friendship sealed in blood through the common struggle against imperialism and an immortal friendship that will endure any ordeal and will flower forever.

We are convinced that our visit to China will contribute greatly to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era, and to accelerating the revolutionary movements in Asia and the rest of the world.

Our present era is characterized by the ceaseless struggle between the old forces and the new-emerging forces, as a new historic era in which the general crisis of imperialism is being aggravated and the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world have appeared on the international arena as its masters.

As the economic crisis is worsening and the political crisis and social contradictions are growing acute in the capitalist world, the imperialists are more stubbornly persisting in the policy of war, threat and blackmail in an attempt to find a way out. On the other hand, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and the international working class is surging high on a world-wide scale.

At the present stage in which the struggle between the revolutionary and the counterrevolutionary forces is becoming increasingly fierce on the international scene, it is of very great importance to intensify the anti-imperialist common struggle of our two peoples.

We shall take this opportunity to have an ample exchange of views with Chinese comrades on problems of the development of the present international relations and take effective measures for our two peoples' future common struggle to cope with the fast changing situation.

Joining hands closely from long ago, the Korean and Chinese peoples have been hewing out the road to national liberation and class emancipation, to socialist revolution and construction; and through their own experience they have realized that their destinies are inseparably related to each other as teeth to lips.

In the past our two peoples fought in firm unity, and defeated Japanese imperialism and also repulsed the US imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, the two peoples will fight and win together as comrades-in-arms and as brothers.

The present situation in our two countries is very excellent and their might is increasing as never before.

Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China headed by him the fraternal Chinese people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and converted a backward old China into a socialist new China in a short span of time.

The imperialists' policy of blockading and isolating China has been bankrupted shamefully, and the People's Republic of China has grown in strength as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in Asia and its international prestige is rising as never before.

In recent years in China the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have consolidated the proletarian dictatorship, strengthened the unity of the entire people, built up the nation's economic might and defence capabilities and further renewed the people's mental and moral qualities.

Indeed, the Chinese people are now entering an era of national prosperity China has never known in its history of thousands of years.

China was historically plagued by poverty and hunger and is inhabited by a huge population. But it has successfully solved the problems of food, clothing and housing for its people, reaping a bumper harvest every year when the world is swept by food crisis; though once far removed from modern technological civilization, it has rapidly developed its economy, culture, science and technology to such a level as to launch artificial earth satellites. All this was possible only in the present era led by the Communist Party of China.

All the epochal changes brought about in China today are the brilliant fruits borne of the long, indomitable revolutionary activities and wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung who founded the Communist Party of China and has invariably led it along the road to victory and who has dedicated his all to the freedom and happiness of the Chinese people, and borne of his revolutionary line which has creatively applied the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete realities of the Chinese revolution.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Chinese people on their successes achieved in the revolution and construction, regarding them as a common victory for the world's revolutionary peoples.

The Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of China and the First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China showed that the unity of the Party, the state, the people and the army in China has reached new heights and been further consolidated under the banner of proletarian dictatorship.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people ever greater victories in their future struggle to build China into a mighty modern socialist state and in their cause of liberation of Taiwan and reunification of all China.

Since national liberation the Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence in the northern half of the Republic under our Party's leadership, and thereby turned, in a short space of time, their once backward country into a strong socialist sovereign and independent state which never vacillates in whatever storm and stress.

At present our people are further speeding up the Chollima advance in order to fulfil ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan set forth at the Fifth Party Congress this year which will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

As the socialist construction has entered a higher stage and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is accelerated through the intensified ideological revolution in our country, the socialist economic construction goes on more successfully and there is a fresh upswing throughout all its spheres.

The successful building of socialism in Korea and China and the militant unity of the two peoples are precisely a powerful factor that will strengthen the world's socialist forces and the anti-imperialist national liberation forces and hasten the destruction of the imperialist forces of aggression in Asia.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

A great revolutionary transformation has taken place in the East and the look of Asia has radically changed since the Second World War.

The colonial Asia, the underdeveloped East of yesterday has disappeared once and for all and new Asia has been born that advances towards independence, progress and prosperity.

The US imperialists started going downhill after their ignominious military defeat in the Korean war and have sustained repeated setbacks in their aggressive wars in Indochina, and their hostile policy towards China has gone bankrupt. All this proves that no desperate manoeuvring on the part of the imperialists can block the liberation struggle of the peoples and stop the victorious advance of socialism.

Nowadays the US imperialists are again being dealt fatal blows and are sliding into an inextricable quagmire of ruin in Indochina.

Yesterday the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces defeated the traitorous Lon Nol clique, the stooges of US imperialism, and finally liberated Phnom Penh.

This is a great victory won by the patriotic Cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against US aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the US imperialists in Asia.

This glorious victory of the Cambodian people over US imperialism and its stooges is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and a historic event exerting a great influence upon the development of the situation of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I warmly congratulate the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces on their shining victories in the operation to liberate Phnom Penh and in the cause of liberation of the whole country under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Now in South Viet Nam, too, the Saigon puppet clique is being dealt strong punitive attacks by the South Vietnamese people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces and it is on the verge of collapse.

In Asia the imperialists have resorted to various methods and tricks one after the other such as direct armed intervention, neo-colonialist rule through their puppets and the "New Asian Policy" to make Asians fight among themselves; however, they have been unable to save themselves from doom and reached such a dead end that they can no longer hold out in Asia.

We actively support the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against US imperialism and its lackeys and the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of all the Asian peoples.

We strongly support the Arab peoples in their struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and manifest firm solidarity with the African and Latin American people in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Africa which was called dark continent yesterday is turning into a new continent over which the light of complete liberation is dawning; in Latin America, too, the colonial system of imperialism is being shaken to its very foundation.

At present the struggle of the third world peoples is developing in depth, into a collective, joint struggle to achieve complete economic emancipation, while consolidating their political independence already achieved, to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order.

Because of the community of their past situations and the identity of their present struggles the Korean people are standing firm by the third world peoples on the same front and fighting in close coordination with them.

Indeed, the world has never undergone such a rapid change in such depth and width as today.

The third world which emerged out of struggle is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times; it is a great motive power that advances the history of mankind.

The common struggle waged by the third world, which is inhabited by the overwhelming majority of the world's population and has a vast territory and inexhaustible natural resources, is a great struggle that will cut off the lifeline of world imperialism.

Once old and new colonialism is wiped out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, neither imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America will be able to exist.

However, this does not mean that imperialism will recede from its position of its own accord.

The further the imperialists are driven into a predicament, the more they resort to double-faced tactics, holding an olive branch in one hand and wielding a bayonet in the other, and the more viciously they manoeuvre for aggression and war under the signboard of "peace". This is a rule.

Now the imperialists are openly working to find a way out of their deepening economic crisis in a new adventurous war of aggression.

However, war will never bring them any way out.

As historical facts show, in former days aggressive wars ended in the defeat of imperialists. Now if they provoke war again, it will accelerate the final ruin of imperialism.

We shall always keep a sharp vigilance against the imperialist threat of war and get ourselves firmly prepared to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary event victoriously, whether there will be war or revolution.

We consider that in order to defeat imperialism, maintain and consolidate peace and hasten our revolutionary victory, we must thoroughly frustrate the counterrevolutionary double-faced tactics of the imperialists by countering the enemy's spear with our spear and meeting his deceptive "peace" tactics with revolutionary principle.

The world's anti-imperialist revolutionary forces will definitively defeat imperialism and win final revolutionary victory, if they are strongly united, and administer successive blows at imperialism and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere.

Our people's present struggle to reunify their divided country is a major link in the whole chain of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle which is being carried out on a world-wide scale.

Now that the colonial system of imperialism is in the process of total disintegration the colonial rule of US imperialism in south Korea will never remain intact, either.

Encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the people of all strata in south Korea are waging an increasingly dynamic struggle against fascism and for democracy, and the colonial military fascist rule of US imperialism and its stooges is sinking into a serious crisis.

In an endeavour to save themselves from crisis, US imperialism and south Korea's ruling clique are intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people and further stepping up their preparations of war against the northern half of the Republic.

However, history is not moving as the imperialists and their lackeys expect but advancing steadily as the people, makers of history, wish and act.

If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south Korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion.

If revolution takes place in south Korea, we, as one and the same nation, will not just look at it with folded arms but will strongly support the south Korean people.

If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification.

The problem of whether there is peace or war in Korea now, depends, in the last analysis, on the attitude of the United States which actually holds all power in south Korea and lords it over there.

If the United States really desires peace in Korea and does not want to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should stop instigating the traitorous forces rejected by the people in south Korea and it should not interfere in what the people are doing so that they may realize the democratization of society and establish a democratic regime as they demand.

US imperialism must desist from its aggressive ambition to rig up "two Koreas" and take hold of south Korea as its permanent colony and military base, and must get out of south Korea.

If US troops pull out of south Korea and a democratic figure with national conscience comes into power in south Korea as its people demand, we will firmly guarantee a durable peace in Korea and successfully solve the question of Korea's reunification among us Koreans themselves by peaceful means.

The Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people always give firm support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude to the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people for having sent their volunteers to help our people with blood during the Korean war, for having given us a lot of aid in our postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and in our work of socialist construction and for carrying on positive activities in support of our people's struggle for national reunification on the international arena.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

The future of the world belongs to the peoples who advance, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

In order to promote the common cause of anti-imperialism and achieve the final triumph of the cause of socialism, the Korean people will march forward forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people and will fight on firmly hand in hand with the peoples of the socialist countries, the third world peoples and all the progressive people of the world.

Now, at this place overflowing with fraternal friendship, may I propose a toast:

to the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the Korean people and the Chinese people,

to the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of China,

to the solidarity of the peoples of socialist countries, the third world peoples and the progressive people the world over,

to the good health and long life of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people and close friend of the Korean people,

to the health of Comrade Chairman Chu Teh,

to the health of Comrade Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of Vice-Chairmen Comrades Wang Hung-wen, Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping,

to the health of leading cadres of the Chinese Party and government,

to the good health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

to the health of Prince Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

to the health of diplomatic envoys from different countries and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Talks are held in Peking between the DPRK Party and government delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and PRC Party and government delegation

Chinese People Will Forever Stand Together with Korean People and Fight to the End for Our Common Revolutionary Cause

Speech of Comrade TENG HSIAO-PING

at Banquet

Respected Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Respected Comrades on the Korean Party and Government Delegation,
Comrades and Friends,

The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung has come to our country at the head of the Korean Party and government delegation on an official friendship visit. This is a major event of historic significance in the relations between the Chinese and Korean Parties and our two countries.

The people of our country are much rejoiced and inspired by this event. Just now the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung met the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, and they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government and people, I here extend our warmest welcome and highest esteem to President Kim Il Sung, the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms, and the Korean Party and government delegation led by him.

President Kim Il Sung is the founder of the great Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic Peonle's Republic of Korea and the long-tested, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

For decades, President Kim Il Sung has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Korean revolution, adhered to the Marxist-Leninist line and led the Korean people in winning one great victory after another.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people fought bravely and were the first to defeat US imperialist armed aggression since the conclusion of the Second World War. They thus safeguarded the fruits of victory of the people's revolution and set a brilliant example for the revolutionary people of the world in the anti-imperialist cause.

Following President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary line, the heroic Korean people have persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhered to the socialist road and, through self-reliance and hard work, achieved splendid successes in socialist construction at Chollima speed. At present, in enthusiastic response to the militant call of the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, they are vigorously carrying forward the three great revolutionary movements—ideological, technical and cultural, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction with high political zeal and boundless revolutionary drive and striving to attain ahead of schedule the magnificent goals set in the Six-Year National Economic Plan. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government and people have adhered to proletarian internationalism, resolutely opposed imperialism and modern revisionism and, actively supported the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples, thus making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. Constantly strengthening ties of friendship and unity with all peoples, and especially the people of third world countries, you are enjoying an ever higher international prestige and playing an ever greater role in international affairs. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the great successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. We extend to you our warmest congratulations and sincerely wish you new and greater victories in the days to come!

Comrades and Friends,

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people have waged an unremitting struggle to realize their noble aspiration of reunifying the fatherland. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly put forward correct propositions and reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. In particular, the three principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and five-point programme for preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland, which were put forward by President Kim Il Sung, fully accord with Korea's national interests and enjoy the resolute backing of the entire Korean people and extensive international support. But the Pak Jung Hi clique, supported and instigated by US imperialism, has obdurately opposed the reasonable proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, trampled on the joint statement of north and south Korea and tried to sabotage the north-south talks. It has intensified its fascist suppression of the south Korean people and made continual military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, thus aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula. The United States has so far refused to withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea and clung to a policy of "two Koreas" in a vain attempt to fix and perpetuate the division of Korea.

Facts have shown that to remove foreign interference is crucial to an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by the Korean people.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government and people have consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of their fatherland, resolutely supported the principles and programme advanced by President Kim Il Sung to attain this end and resolutely supported the Korean people's demand that the United States withdraw all its armed forces from south Korea so that the Korean people may resolve their own problems.

We are firmly convinced that, under the wise leadership of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung, the kith and kin compatriots in north and south Korea will be reunited, and the beautiful land of Korea which stretches over 3,000 ri will be reunified!

Comrades and Friends,

The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. All the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening.

The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. The scramble between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more fierce. They not only contend for continents but also contend for oceans. The farther they stretch their hands, and the more areas where they exercise hegemony, the heavier will be their burdens and the more strongly will they be resisted by the people of all countries. Beset by troubles at home and abroad, and with their strength failing to match their ambitions, they are in a dire predicament, the revolutionary struggles of all peoples are advancing victoriously amidst turmoil.

It is now evident to everyone that the international situation has undergone a tremendous change in favour of the people of all countries. The third world, as the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, is in upheaval. The best proof is the developing situation in Indochina. The Cambodian people, rallying around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, have persisted in a people's revolutionary war with dauntless heroism and, after five years of courageous fighting, finally, on April 17, liberated Phnom Penh, toppled the puppet Phnom Penh regime fostered by US imperialism and won the decisive victory in their war of national liberation. We Chinese people enthusiastically hail this great victory of the heroic Cambodian people and extend to them our warmest congratulations.

Meanwhile, under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the patriotic armymen and civilians in South Viet Nam are severely punishing the Nguyen Van Thieu clique for its crimes of violating the Paris Agreement, opposing national concord, constantly grabbing land from the liberated areas and suppressing and massacring the people in the south. They have liberated a large area including such important cities as Da Nang and Hue. Under their blows, Nguyen Van Thieu's reactionary rule is on the verge of collapse. Though the US government is still frantically trying to give its Saigon puppets blood transfusions and boost their morale, it can by no means halt the triumphant advance of the South Vietnamese people.

We warmly congratulate the heroic South Vietnamese people on their great victories and firmly support their just struggle to uphold the Paris Agreement and defend their national rights. The new victories won by the Indochinese peoples in their struggle are a source of great encouragement to the people of all countries and will have a far-reaching influence on the world situation as a whole. They bear out once again Chairman Mao's statement on May 20, 1970 that "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

In the Middle East, the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples against Israeli Zionism has seriously frustrated the superpowers' plans of aggression.

The reason why the Middle East question long remains unsettled is that Israel obstinately persists in expansion and aggression and that the superpowers are contending with each other in that region. Any and all solutions advocated by either superpower are aimed at extending its own force of aggression.

We believe that the Arab and Palestinian peoples, relying on their own close unity and carrying on an unremitting struggle, will certainly recover their lost territories and regain their national rights.

The Chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their just struggle until complete victory is won.

In southern Africa, there has been a new upsurge in the national liberation movements. The people of Mozambique and Angola have shattered colonial rule there. The people in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania have scored significant victories in their just struggle. This excellent situation in southern Africa has been brought about by the protracted armed struggle of the people there. Their armed struggle has gained the support and acclamation of African states and the revolutionary people of the world. What calls for alertness is that the white racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia are now resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics to maintain their reactionary rule. While continuing their armed suppression, they are using political deception in a vain attempt to split the national liberation movements in these countries, break the militant unity of the African states and undermine the armed struggle of the people in southern Africa. The superpowers, too, are stirring up trouble and sowing discord behind the scenes. We are convinced that the African countries which have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism, and the increasingly awakening African people will surely use revolutionary dual tactics against the counter-revolutionary dual tactics, strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, particularly armed struggle, and thus frustrate all enemy schemes and win independence and liberation for all countries throughout Africa.

Lenin pointed out: "The content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war."

So long as imperialism exists in the world, this social system engenders war. This is something independent of man's will. What prevails is not a so-called irreversible process of detente, but the increasing danger of a new world war. While talking about "detente" and "peace," both superpowers are in fact energetically preparing for war. We must not lose our vigilance. Neither nuclear war nor conventional war can save imperialism and hegemonism from their doom, but will only stimulate a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

Comrades and Friends,

There is an especially profound revolutionary friendship between the Chinese and Korean Parties, between our two countries and our two peoples. Our two countries, linked by common mountains and rivers, are fraternal neighbours as close as the lips to the teeth. Our two Parties and peoples are long-tested close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. Our militant friendship and revolutionary unity is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It has been forged and fostered by the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung personally. It has grown in our long struggle against common enemies. And it is indestructible.

We have received great support and assistance from you in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in international struggles.

On behalf of Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese government and people, I wish to express our deepest gratitude to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government headed by President Kim Il Sung, and the people.

In the present situation, the further reinforcement of the militant friendship and great unity of our two Parties, countries and peoples is of utmost importance to the promotion of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in both our countries, to the strengthening of the third world peoples' cause of unity against imperialism and hegemonism and to the proletarian cause of communism.

We believe that the current visit to China by President Kim Il Sung at the head of the Korean Party and government delegation will surely advance the relations between our two Parties and countries to a new stage.

The Chinese people will forever stand together with the Korean people and together with you fight to the end for our common revolutionary cause.

Now, I propose a toast:

to the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

to the militant friendship and great unity of the Chinese and Korean Parties, and of our two countries and peoples,

to the health and long life of President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's close comrade-in-arms,

to the health of all the comrades of the Korean Party and government delegation,

to the health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

to the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends!

(Continued from Page 1)

taken their place on the stage of history as masters and the powerful forces propelling the development of revolution and history, and a great encouragement to the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the rest of the world in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and liberation, national independence and social progress.

The Peking streets were festively decorated to greet Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the fraternal Chinese people. The atmosphere was one filled with joy and emotion.

The flags of the two countries were fluttering in the spring breeze in the Tien An Men Square and thoroughfares and colourful buntings and various streamers bearing welcome slogans were hung across boulevards.

Flags of the DPRK and the PRC were fluttering on the flagpoles in the railway station plaza.

Seen here and there in the railway station compound were slogans "Long live President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!", "Warm welcome to President Kim Il Sung!", "Warm welcome to the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!", "Strong support to the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country!", "Long live the great solidarity of the third world people!" and "Long live the great solidarity of the people of the whole world!"

The railway station compound was bedecked with huge red banners and beautiful ornaments.

The railway station compound and plaza were packed with welcomers—working people, youth and students, lovely children and women wearing national costumes.

Greeting at the railway station the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who came to visit the PRC, a country of brothers and comrades-in-arms, leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK, was Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC. He was on behalf of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the CC of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee and the Government of the PRC.

Also greeting him at the railway station were Comrades Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan, Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Comrades Chen Shi-lien and Chi Teng-kuei, Members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Comrade Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Comrade Yu Chiu-li, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Li Su-wen, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and other personages concerned—from the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Peking Municipality.

Also present at the railway station were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Peking were present at the railway station.

The special train slowly pulled in the Peking Railway Station. The moment, rousing cheers of hurrah and "warm welcome" and beating of drums and cymbals shook the earth. The compound soon turned into a sea of flowers.

The great leader exchanged greetings with Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping who got into the train and hugged him warmly. Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping addressed President Kim Il Sung a hearty welcome on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the CC of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Amid the rousing cheers the great leader got off the train, acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds.

The great leader warmly shook hands with other leading personages of China.

He exchanged greetings with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Prince Penn Nouth and hugged them warmly.

A grand ceremony was held at the compound of the railway station to welcome the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who arrived in Peking, leading the DPRK Party and government delegation.

The Patriotic Song of our country and the national anthem of the People's Republic of China were solemnly played.

The great leader, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the militiamen of the Chinese capital.

Amid the enthusiastic cheers of welcomers that burst out again, the great leader exchanged greetings with foreign diplomatic envoys. Then he passed through lines formed by welcomers, acknowledging their cheers.

The great leader, accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, got on a car at the railway station plaza and headed for the guest house, receiving rousing cheers from the welcoming crowds.

The 8-km route from the Peking Railway Station to the Tien An Men was lined with crowds. They expressed their infinite respect for the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, waving national flags of the two countries and bouquets and giving loud cheers of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!"

The welcoming mood reached its zenith when the car got to the entrance of the broad boulevard leading to the Tien An Men where hung a streamer bearing big letters "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, got on an open limousine at the entrance of the Tien An Men Square.

When the car drove slowly past the square decorated with flowers, children and girls in holiday best danced joyfully with bunches of flowers in their hands.

The great leader waved his hand to the welcoming crowds who were singing and dancing enthusiastically.

Thunderous cheers and sounds of drums and cymbals arose throughout the square. The square was literally a sea of flowers.

Children on the stands flanking the rostrum of the Tien An Men spelt out the huge words "welcome" of red colour as an expression of warm welcome for the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Even after the car went far away, the welcomers kept raising cheers for a long while, expressing their deep reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

On the 18th, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, met the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the CC of the CPC, in Peking.

Present there were the members of the delegation. Also on hand were Chinese cadres.

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Comrade Mao Tsetung warmly welcomed the visit to China of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung who was leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Mao Tsetung had a friendly talk in a cordial atmosphere.

That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met Comrade Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and other Party and government leaders of China at the Great Hall of the People.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation.

That evening the CC of the CPC and the State Council of the PRC gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Placed with due respect in the banquet hall were a portrait of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The portraits were flanked by the flags of the DPRK and the PRC.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was invited to the banquet.

The members and suite members of the delegation were also invited there.

Also attending the banquet were staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Peking and Korean specialists and students studying in China.

Among the guests invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Mme. Sihanouk; Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the CC of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth.

Present there were many cadres of China.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in China were invited there.

The attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, with prolonged, thunderous applause, when he entered the banquet hall to the loud strains of the welcome music, accompanied by Comrade Wang Hung-wen, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC; Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC and Minister of National Defence; and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC and Vice-Premier of the PRC State Council.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping made a welcome speech at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with militant amity from beginning to end.

On the afternoon of the 19th, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, went to a hospital to pay a visit to Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and Premier of the State Council of the PRC, on his sick bed.

On hand were the members of the delegation.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Chou En-lai and warmly hugged him.

The leader expressed the hope that he would regain his health as soon as possible and had a conversation with him in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks between the Party and government delegation of the DPRK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party and government delegation of the PRC were held on two occasions on the morning of April 19 and 20.

Present at the talks was the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK.

Also present were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and other Party and government leading personages.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and China on to a new, higher plane, international questions of common concern and a number of other questions.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met on the afternoon of April 21 Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and had a talk with him.

The talk proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

During their stay in China, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and members of the delegation led by him were invited to a song and dance ensemble performed by Chinese artists in honour of the visiting DPRK delegation.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box, accompanied by Comrades Wang Hung-wen and Chiang Ching, the entire audience rose as one and warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause that shook the hall.

Put on stage were colourful numbers of high ideological and artistic value.

The Chinese artists represented our songs and dances excellently. The hall was filled with the warm feelings of Korea-China friendship.

After the performance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrades Wang Hung-wen and Chiang Ching and other leading members of the Chinese Party and government, mounted the stage to the loud strains of the welcome music and thunderous applause shaking the hall and conveyed a basket of flowers to the artists, warmly congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented a precious gift to the Chinese artists.

On the afternoon of the 20th, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing People's Commune in Tahsing county.

The leader was accompanied by the members of the Party and government delegation of our country.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying and other Party and government leaders of China were in his company.

That day over 10,000 people's commune members gave the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a warmest and enthusiastic welcome.

Lu Chun-lin, secretary of the people's commune Party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, warmly welcomed the great leader and paid high regards to him, in the name of the Party committee and all the members of the people's commune. After introducing the history of the people's commune, the secretary presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung seed rice, maize and wheat nursed by the people's commune as gifts of friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to the people's commune for its welcome accorded our Party and government delegation and he warmly congratulated the people's commune upon its success.

The leader said that our Party also put particular stress on agriculture just as Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China do and nothing could be done without agriculture. Therefore, he added, the success made by the Chinese people in agriculture is of very great significance.

The great leader said: many women cadres had been selected and young intellectuals from towns had struck strong roots in the rural districts through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and it was a great success. He once again offered his hearty congratulations on this.

Noting that the relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples were growing very intimate and close, he stressed that the friendship and solidarity between them would be everlasting.

Concluding his words, he presented the people's commune with a silk banner and a gift in the name of our Party and government delegation.

Then the leader, together with the members of the delegation, planted a pine tree which would be ever green all the year round, symbolic of the Korea-China friendship that will be eternal and went round the commune.

The leading members of the people's commune expressed deep thanks to the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung for personally visiting the commune and inspiring and encouraging its members and reverentially wished from the bottom of their hearts good health and long life to the great leader.

On the morning of the 21st, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Peking Vinalon Fibre Mill.

The members of our Party and government delegation accompanied him.

Also accompanying him were Comrade Wu Teh and other Chinese leading cadres.

The workers and all other employees of the mill accorded the great leader most enthusiastic welcome, filled with the warm feelings towards the Korean people.

The great leader looked round the mill.

The secretary of the Party committee concurrently with the post of the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mill said that the visit of the leader to the factory constitutes a great honour and encouragement to all the employees of the mill.

He courteously presented the great leader with a gift carrying the feeling of reverence of all the employees of the mill.

The great leader presented a gift to the factory.

Some members of the delegation inspected the Summer Palace, a scenic spot in Peking, and some suite members saw the Peking metro.

On the 21st, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, staying in the PRC.

Present there were the cadres of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The members of our delegation were on hand.

The leader had a conversation with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader extended warm congratulations to the fact that thanks to the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces completely liberated Phnom Penh and won great victory in the national salvation struggle against US imperialism.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed once again thanks to the respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung for strong support and encouragement to the Cambodian people in their national salvation struggle against US imperialism.

Prior to this, on the 19th, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to Her Majesty Queen Sisowath Kossamak Nearirat, mother of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on her sick bed.

The visit will continue.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of National Coalition Political Council of Laos

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 received a delegation of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Tiao Sisoumang Sisaleumsak, Vice-President of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, as its head and with Sanane Southichak, Member of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos and Representative of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos in Vientiane, as its deputy head.

On hand there were Vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Chairman of the Education Committee Kim Sok Gi.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country in the name of the Government of the Republic and the Korean people and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader highly evaluated the fact that a great national unity was achieved through the establishment of the Provisional National Union Government and the formation of the National Coalition Political Council in Laos and asked the delegation to convey, back home, his congratulations to the King of the Kingdom of Laos, President Souphanouvong and Premier Souvanna Phouma.

The head of the delegation stressed that the National Coalition Political Council of Laos would always support the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and said that their visit to Korea instilled into them a greater hope for the happy future.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the great leader, wishing him happiness, good health and a long life on his 63rd birthday.

Delegation of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 7 the visiting delegation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Samuel Chiwale, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Commander-in-Chief of the Angolan Liberation Armed Forces; deputy head Carlos Kandanda; and members of the delegation—Jan-Paul Mouzinho, Vicente Wiemba, Eunice Sapassa, Cezar Kalienge and Jose Quintas.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned Kim Ik Hyon, Kim Yong Sun and Li Su Wol were also on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and in his own name, warmly congratulated the Angolan people on their victory in the struggle. Let us struggle together, he said, to build a new society free from imperialism, exploitation and oppression—our common desire.

The head of the delegation said that they were very happy to have a chance to meet the great leader. He stressed that the reception accorded them by the great leader would further strengthen their fighting spirit and cement the solidarity between the two peoples and reverentially wished the great leader good health and a long life.

On the same day the great leader gave a dinner in honour of the Angolan guests.

Delegation of Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 13 the delegation of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were members of the delegation headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Costa Rica Socialist Party, Chairman of the Costa Rica Journalists' Union and Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was also present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

Saying that he was greatly honoured to meet the great leader, the head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the respected and beloved leader the greetings of Albaro Montero Mejia, General Secretary of the Costa Rica Socialist Party.

The respected and beloved leader expressed thanks to the Costa Rica Socialist Party and the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture for the sincere and earnest support to our work and asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings to the General Secretary of the Costa Rica Socialist Party and spoke of strengthening the solidarity of the international revolutionary forces and further intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle on a world-wide scale.

Noting that the merits of world historic significance performed by Marshal Kim Il Sung are very precious and the achievements made in Korea under the wise guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung are evoking great admiration, the head of the delegation stressed that the example of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the example of the Korean people instil a great inspiring strength into them in a continued advance in the future and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with our people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On the same day the great leader gave a dinner in honour of the guests from Costa Rica.

General Secretary of Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture and His Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 received Mario Augusto Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, and his party on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed with pleasure the General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture who visited our country again and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After pointing out that the revolution and construction are being successfully pushed ahead in our country and the internal and external situation of our revolution is making a favourable development, the great leader expressed thanks to the guests for conducting their energetic activities in support of our people's cause of national reunification.

The guests said that they visited Korea again to express their boundless respect and admiration for Marshal Kim Il Sung on his birthday and stressed that all the work done by the great Marshal is the cause not only for the Korean people but for the people of the whole world, especially for the third world people, the people of the developing countries.

The guests evinced the belief that the greatest desire of the Korean people, which Marshal Kim Il Sung was so deeply concerned about, would be certainly realized in the not distant future, so that the fifty million Korean people would happily and significantly celebrate the birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung in a reunified fatherland.

On the same day, the leader gave a dinner in honour of the guests from Panama.

The respected and beloved leader saw newsreels of our country together with the guests.

Dahomeyan Permanent Representative to UN and His Wife

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 received Tiamiou Adjibade, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Dahomey to the United Nations, and his wife on a visit to our country.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present on the occasion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guests to our country and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Saying that he was very happy to have an opportunity to meet the great leader, the guest courteously conveyed the fraternal greetings of Mathieu Kerekou, President of the Republic of Dahomey, to the great leader.

The guest said that the exploits of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung were conducive to the building of a new society by the Asian and African peoples and that the road chosen by Dahomey was based on the Juche idea and Dahomey chose the road of self-reliance for the existence of the people.

The great leader highly evaluated the progressive policies pursued by the Republic of Dahomey under the leadership of President Mathieu Kerekou, expressed thanks to the Dahomeyan people under the leadership of His Excellency President for actively supporting in every way the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and asked the guest to convey his cordial and fraternal greetings to the Dahomeyan people and President Mathieu Kerekou.

Noting that back home he would surely convey the friendly words of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung to the President and people of his country, the guest wished the great leader good health and a long life and the Korean people greater success in their struggle for the bright future.

Japanese Scholars

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 16 the visiting Japanese scholar Yasunobu Kuriki and his party.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guests to our country and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader expressed thanks to the guests for visiting our country to encourage our people and for striving for friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and said that the Korean and Japanese peoples should unite to drive the US imperialists, the common enemy, out of Asia and jointly fight for the peace, independence and freedom of the Asian people.

The guests said that they, scholars studying the undying Juche idea, were greatly honoured to be received by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and to offer congratulations to His Excellency President on his 63rd birthday. They reverently wished the great leader good health and a long life for the victory of grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the reunification of Korea and for further hastening the victory of the world revolution.

Editor-in-Chief of Indian Weekly "Blitz"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on April 16 R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian weekly "Blitz" on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

On the occasion the guest said that His Excellency President Kim Il Sung solves all problems not only for Korea but for the third world as well, and offered warm congratulations to the respected and beloved leader on his 63rd birthday.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He highly praised the guest for his efforts for friendship between the Korean and Indian peoples.

The guest said he got a better understanding of the great Juche idea founded by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung in the course of seeing with his own eyes the enormous successes made by the Korean people in revolution and construction during his stay in Korea. He said that he would strive harder to strengthen friendship between the Korean and Indian peoples, and wished the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life and greater successes in his work.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Visits Hostel of Syrian Students Studying in Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 12 called at the hostel of Syrian students who came to our country to study and personally met them.

When the great leader arrived at the hostel, the students warmly welcomed the respected and beloved leader, sending up cheers of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and reverently presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers imbued with their infinite adoration for the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung acknowledged their enthusiastic cheers and firmly grasped the hand of each student.

Then the great leader walked into the hostel and saw its kitchen and bedrooms.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned.

Present on the occasion was Yassir Farra, Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to our country.

After inspecting the hostel, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sat down with the students and had a talk with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader posed for a photograph with the Syrian students.

RPR Central Committee and Chongryon Central Standing Committee Congratulate the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG on His 63rd Birthday

On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the birth of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification sent him a message of congratulations representing the unanimous feelings of intense loyalty of the entire members of the RPR and the south Korean people of all strata.

Meanwhile, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent a telegram of congratulations to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, legendary hero, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, upon his 63rd birthday.

The congratulatory message and telegram highly praised the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader and wished him a long life and good health.

DPRK and Fiji Establish Diplomatic Relations

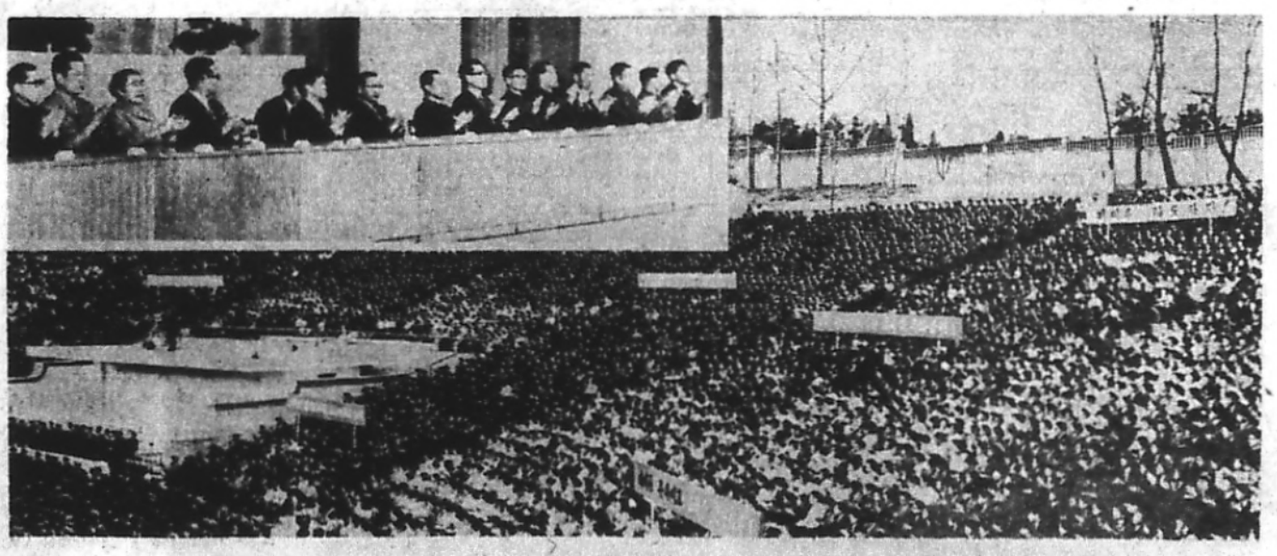
A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Fiji was signed in Canberra, capital of Australia, on April 14.

The joint communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Fiji agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level out of the common desire to develop the relations of friendship between the two countries.

(KCNA)

Grand Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held to Celebrate Complete Liberation of Phnom Penh



A mass meeting takes place in Pyongyang to celebrate the complete liberation of Phnom Penh

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held on April 19 at the open-air theatre in the Moranbong Youth Park to celebrate the complete liberation of Phnom Penh.

Placed with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

Seen at the meeting place were slogans: "Warm congratulations to the complete liberation of Phnom Penh!", "Long live the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples!", "The anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America is invincible!", "Down with US imperialism!", "Let's drive out US imperialists and reunify our country!" and "Let's greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and brilliant success in labour!"

The meeting place was packed with working people, youths and students in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army, more than 20,000 in all.

Present at the meeting were Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; Comrades Kim Jung Rin, Li Yong Mu, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae; and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and personages concerned; and Kim Un Hwan, DPRK Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Invited to the meeting were Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Pyongyang, and Cambodian students studying here.

At the meeting Colonel General Li Yong Mu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, made a speech.

He was followed by Charge d'Affaires ad interim Ching Chhun Leang.

The meeting adopted a letter addressed to the heroic combatants of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the Cambodian people.

The meeting again demonstrated powerfully the undestructible militant friendship and solidarity with the Cambodian people, our close comrades-in-arms and brothers, who are fighting in the same trench of the anti-imperialist common front. It also graphically showed the two people's firm resolution and stand, ready to vigorously wage a common struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys in firm unity with the revolutionary people throughout the world, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism.

EDITORIAL

Warm Congratulations to Heroic Cambodian People on Their Great Victory

The heroic Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and people defeated the stooges of US imperialism and finally liberated Phnom Penh on April 17.

Referring to the liberation of Phnom Penh, the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This is a great victory won by the patriotic Cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against US aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the US imperialists in Asia."

The liberation of Phnom Penh represents a great victory the Cambodian people have achieved by surmounting all sorts of hardships and difficulties in close unity and displaying the indefatigable self-sacrificing spirit and devotion in their valiant struggle to beat off the imperialist aggressors and defend the freedom and independence of their country, the national sovereignty and dignity.

It is a common victory for the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world who have given strong support and encouragement to the just cause of the Cambodian people, bitterly denouncing the US imperialists for their aggression on Cambodia. At the same time, it proves a fatal blow to the US imperialists who have been intent on aggression and intervention against the Cambodian and other Asian peoples.

The glorious victory of the Cambodian people over US imperialism and its lackeys is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and it is a historic event exerting a great influence upon the situation of Southeast Asia as a whole. It is a source of great inspiration to the revolutionary people in Asia and elsewhere in the world who have been fighting under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism.

We Korean people who have done all we can to support the just cause of the Cambodian people, regarding the US imperialists' aggression on Cambodia as on our own and standing firm on their side, extend the warmest congratulations to the fraternal Cambodian people and the armed forces on their resplendent victory won in the operation to liberate Phnom Penh and in the cause of liberation of the whole country, sincerely rejoicing over it as over their own.

As already known to all, the US imperialists instigated the traitorous Lon Nol clique to stage a reactionary military coup in March 1970 and launched a large-scale direct armed invasion against Cambodia, and for the five years that followed the Cambodian people have fought heroically, pulling through all kinds of trials under the banner of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

They fought unyieldingly, taking the initiative on all fronts and dealt serious blows to the enemy, shattering to pieces his plots to "Americanize the Cambodian war" or "Khmerize the war". They went over to a decisive offensive from the beginning of this year and have finally won the historic victory.

The great victory of the heroic Cambodian people is a victory of the internal forces over the foreign aggressors, a victory of the revolutionary forces over the counter-revolutionary armed forces and a victory of the patriotic forces over the quislings and traitorous elements.

It eloquently testifies to the fact that the US imperialists, no matter what ways and means they resort to, cannot subdue the people who have risen as one in the sacred struggle for national liberation, weapons in their hands, to take destiny in their own hands. Moreover, it definitely confirms the historic truth that a country, even though small, can repulse any aggressive forces and win the freedom and independence if it rises in a courageous struggle, disregarding any sacrifices, putting faith in its own strength and welding together the masses of the people.

It also furnishes another proof that the decisive factor in attaining victory in war lies not in the superiority of weapons and technique but in the strength of the masses of the people who are cognizant of the justness of their cause and fight as one in unity.

Now that a triumphal banner is flying over the sky of Phnom Penh liberated by the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, the US imperialists are in the depth of despair and their ugly bootlickers like the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are atremble with uneasiness and fear.

The days were gone never to return when the imperialists could lord it over other countries, threatening and blackmailing the people with guns and warships.

Ours is now a new era in which hundreds of millions of people who were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists in the past are taking their place on the stage of history as masters. It is a great era of independence in which all peoples in the world are guiding their destiny with their own efforts, opposing all forms of domination and oppression.

The great victory of the Cambodian people fully reflects the basic trend of our era, an era of independence.

At present the US imperialists, instead of drawing a lesson from the ignominious setback they have sustained in Cambodia and in other parts of Asia, persist in the machinations for aggression and war against the Asian people in a desperate move to prop up at all costs the crumbling system of their colonial rule in this region.

They should know that their desperate efforts will only precipitate their ruin in Asia.

Asia belongs to the Asian people. The US imperialists must pull back their claws of aggression and intervention and quit all parts of Asia immediately.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the fraternal Cambodian people will be crowned with another great victory and success in their cause of achievement of final victory in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and building of a people's Cambodia, peaceful, independent, sovereign and prosperous.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

In Connection with Brutal Tortures and Murder Committed by Pak Jung Hi Clique in S. Korea

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People published in joint name on April 8 an indictment accusing before the world people the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of the bestial tortures and murder in south Korea. The indictment reads:

People of the whole world who love justice and truth,

In south Korea today, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are becoming more truculent in their barbarities of torture and murder, challenging the just struggle of the student youth and people of all strata against fascism and for democracy.

The groan of people undergoing atrocious tortures by fascist hangmen are heard and many corpses are carried outside in secrecy from the underground torture rooms of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and the examination rooms of the "army security command," the notorious dens of murderers in south Korea, and cells of many prisons and reformatories.

The truth of the tortures and murder committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, which are enough to provoke the wrath of the heavens, has been glaringly laid bare by victims of tortures and their families, witnesses and counsels and foreign visitors to south Korea, despite the rigid news black-out under the "revitalized" dictatorship.

To prop up their fascist ruling system now in a chaotic crisis and realize their inordinate ambition for long-term office, the south Korean puppet rulers arrest innocent people right and left and force them to false confessions by all manner of barbaric tortures such as tortures by fire, electricity, narcotics, water, snakes, gas and glow lamps, and impose penalties upon them and murder them in groups on preposterous charges.

Now south Korea is dyed in the blood of aggrieved people who are impelled to most painful agony and death no one had ever suffered in the world.

The road traversed by the Pak Jung Hi clique over the last 14 years has been a road of nation-butchery on which they have committed only bloody terrorism and murder, dirty country-selling and nation-splitting acts, a road of treacheries against the nation.

A glance over a part of the barbaric tortures and murder of people perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in recent years, steeped in treacheries never to be condoned, makes a bitter tide of anger surge through you.

With bitter national resentment, we indict to the world the atrocious tortures and murder by the south Korean fascists, branding them as the gravest violation of human rights and humanitarianism, monstrous crimes totally trampling underfoot the elementary order and standards of laws of human society and intolerable slaughter of south Korean people who demand freedom, democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean reactionary ruling clique randomly arrest and imprison patriots, students, intellectuals, believers and people of other strata who call for the right to existence, democracy and the reunification of the country, and put them to every conceivable barbaric torture and brutally murder them.

The Pak Jung Hi clique rounded up more than 10,000 patriotic students and people in Seoul on October 17, 1972, the day when they published the "declaration of revitalization", and the next day, and inflicted upon them brutal tortures and harsh penalties.

They arrested guiltless people such as Kim Sam Su, Li Hui Chun and Choe Yong Sik for the mere reason that they had said "the October revitalization is unjust" and put them to shuddering tortures before sentencing them to three years in prison on the unwarrantable charges of "spreading false rumours" and "disturbing popular feelings".

On March 13, 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique staged what they called final trial of the court of review on the "campus spy-ring case involving compatriots from Japan" and committed the brutality of confirming "penal servitude for life" imposed on So Sung, a compatriot from Japan studying at the Seoul University, and 7 years in prison on student So Jun Sik, his younger brother.

The arrest of So Sung and his brother and their "conviction" were illegal from every point of view and the tortures inflicted upon them were so inhumane that they simply baffle human imagination.

Disfigured with scars of blood-curdling torture by fire, the original face of So Sung was hardly recognizable when he was led into the court.

After tortures by fire and electricity, So Sung was minus ears and he could not close his eyes due to the contraction of the muscles. Afraid lest the brutality of tortures should be exposed in the court, the hangmen made him put on spectacles. As he had no ears, they thickly bandaged his head and fastened the spectacles to it.

Schoolmaster Furutaka who had taught student So Sung in Japan gave his impressions of the latter whom he met in south Korea as follows:

"The eyebrows completely gone, the crooked nose with a burnt tip and upturned nostrils, the burnt lips, the dark red wavy scars covering the lower jaw and the neck, the arms robbed of the capability to move up and down, the left hand with its little finger and ring finger half gone and the middle finger bent inward at an angle of 90 degrees and the palm burnt. Only the toes had been spared burns, as they were necessary for seals on the records".

So Jun Sik, younger brother of So Sung, when he met Kanichi Nishimura, Japan Socialist Upper House member, told the latter about the shuddering torture and maltreatment he had suffered in prison. He said:

"They strip me naked, bind me tight with a rope, pour water on me and throw me outside on a cold winter day. In this winter they leave me just with this working clothes, denying me so much as a woolen underwear. They pour four kettlefuls of water by force into my mouth and make me vomit everything in my stomach, one of their torture methods".

Already in April 1971, So Jun Sik underwent what they call "aeroplane torture" when he was questioned after his arrest on charges of violation of "the national security law" and "the anti-communist law".

This kind of torture is an inhumane bestiality in which the victim is suspended from the ceiling by the hands and legs bound together, his body arched in lobster shape, and is savagely beaten with an oak club from below.

Ever since So Sung and his brother were delivered judgement, the Pak Jung Hi clique have tortured them, persistently trying to force them into "conversion." (Japanese journal "Sinpyo," Jan. 1972. Japanese journal "Gendai," Jul. 1974)

In the summer of 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique walked south Korean newsmen to the "CIA" and put them to barbaric tortures for their coverage of news and writing of articles touching them on the raw.

A Japanese journal wrote on this:

"A newsman assigned to the south Korean Foreign Ministry was walked to the 'CIA' and tortured for about a week.

"After his release, there was nothing strange on his body in appearance. But a close scrutiny revealed marks of torture all over it and the fingers got swollen red after torture with a pencil tucked between them.

"This newsman moved abroad, with the painful words: 'I'll never come back to the homeland as long as Pak Jung Hi remains in power and the CIA functions.'

"At about the same time, four journalists were walked to the CIA at night and savagely beaten to unconsciousness for having covered the cabinet reshuffle surrounding Kim Jong Pil's entry into the cabinet." (Japanese journal "Shukan Asahi," Sept. 1973)

Kim Han Su, "national assemblyman" from the New Democratic Party, exposed at the puppet national assembly an aspect of the tortures inflicted by the south Korean fascist hangmen on men of the press in the following words:

"CIA men walk leading editors to 'Namsan' and subject them to all sorts of tortures and humiliation, if the latter disobey their orders." (Stenographic records of the south Korean "national assembly," Sept. 22, 1971)

When an agitation was afoot for the expulsion of a vicious teacher at a high school in Seoul in August 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique let loose 100 mobile police and arrested many young students and brutally tortured them, blaring that "overpowering terror must be instilled" into them from their young age, because "the discontent at schools is an introversive expression of resistance to politics".

On October 2, 1973, the south Korean fascists hurled more than 500 police in uniform and plain clothes into the place of peaceful campus rally of students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the Seoul University and bestially cracked down upon the students and walked more than 200 of them to the police station, detained 23 of them and referred above 100 students to "summary trials" and harshly punished or murdered them.

From October to December 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested hundreds of patriotic students at random and announced that 15 of them were "enlisted" in the puppet army. But it was exposed by the released students that three of the "enlisted students" had actually been murdered by electric torture.

And the whereabouts of the remaining "enlisted students" have not yet been known to their families.

In those days, the fascist hangmen took Han Hi Yong, a student of the Yonse University, to the "CIA" and murdered him in a week-long torture by electricity and, fearing the exposure of their barbarity to the public, set afloat the false rumour that he died of "heart failure" during interrogation. (Japanese journal "Sekai", Apr. 1974)

In October 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to an underground cell of the "CIA" a newsman who intended to report the truth of the "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case" and tortured him to death. Then they did away with his body unnoticed, spreading the rumour that he had died of "cancer," a trite method they employ so often. They even committed the barbarity of burying alive a newspaperman for disobeying their order to keep mum.

On October 17, 1973, the fascist hangmen walked Prof. Choe Jong Gil of the Law College of the Seoul University to the "CIA" for the reason that he had insisted "now the professors also should stand on the side of the students and no penalties should be inflicted on the students" when a massive struggle of students demanding campus freedom and democracy was afoot, and murdered him in cold blood by putting him to water torture, aeroplane torture and glow lamp torture.

The glow lamp torture inflicted upon Prof. Choe Jong Gil at the "CIA" is one of the torture methods claimed by them to be most "modernized." It is a brutal torture in which the victim is shoved into a tightly closed narrow room lit by five or six electric lamps of 500 watts and is kept awake for seven or eight hours, without being given so much as a cup of water, in the high temperature of 60 degrees centigrade and under blinding light.

Prof. Choe Jong Gil was barbarously tortured for as many as 8 hours in this torture room.

Unable to break his will even by such tortures, "CIA" gangsters killed him on October 19, 1973 by throwing him through the window to make it appear that he took his own life by jumping from the window.

They refused to show the body of Prof. Choe Jong Gil even to his family (the professor's wife is a physician), for fear that the truth of the beastly torture and barbaric murder of him should be known to the people.

Japanese news agencies reported about the underhanded murder of Prof. Choe Jong Gil by the Pak Jung Hi clique as follows: "In murdering Prof. Choe, they so arranged it as to conceal the fracture of bones from beating by making believe that he destroyed himself by jumping from the window, secondly, to link the cause of his suicide with 'a spy-ring case,' as premeditated, for he had studied in West Germany and, thirdly, to aptly use the hour allowed for go-

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South Korean People Will Record Another April 19 in the Annals of Their Struggle

On the Occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising

Today the south Korean people observe the 15th anniversary of the heroic April 19 Popular Uprising at a stirring time when they are carrying on a vigorous anti-fascist, democratization struggle to put an end to Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship and attain the democratization of society.

The April Popular Uprising was a significant event that marked a new turning point in the development of the revolutionary movement in south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The April Popular Uprising was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the south Korean people which had long been pent up under the colonial rule of US imperialism and its lackeys. It was a mass resistance struggle against the US and for national salvation, involving millions of the broad masses throughout south Korea."

As the leader said, the April Popular Uprising of the south Korean people was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the south Korean people against the colonial rule of the US imperialist aggressors and the tyranny of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and a mass resistance struggle for freedom and liberation, for a new government and a new life.

The south Korean youth and students and people who rose in a mass resistance struggle occasioned by the riotous advance of the Masan citizens against the March 15 unfair elections of the Syngman Rhee traitors toppled at last the "regime" of Syngman Rhee, a lackey of US imperialism, through their valorous struggle.

This was the first great victory won by the south Korean people in their anti-US, national-salvation struggle after the Korean war.

The heroic April Popular Uprising of the south Korean people resulted in the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, an aggressive tool of US imperialism. Thus it dealt a heavy blow to the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism toward south Korea and brought about a new turn in the sacred national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people for the country's independent reunification. It clearly showed that the masses of the people can destroy any enemy's stronghold if they pool their strength and rise in the struggle against the aggressors and quislings.

But the April Popular Uprising was not carried through to the end, because it had a series of limitations, such as the lack of revolutionary party's leadership and clear-cut fighting programme. And the people were robbed by other stooges of US imperialism of the gains they had paid for with their own blood.

Experience shows that the replacement of old puppet ruler with new one without the liquidation of US imperialist colonial rule would not bring about freedom and liberation, a new government and a new life.

Dealt a crushing blow by the April Popular Uprising, the US imperialists tried to placate the people's discontent and save the situation by installing the dummy Chang Myon in the puppet regime.

But when the Chang Myon "regime" brought forth by them became impotent, they had the villain Pak Jung Hi, the most heinous military fascist element, establish military fascist dictatorship.

Thus south Korean society turned into a land darker than in the days of Syngman Rhee.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi, an ignorant and uncouth military hooligan, cooked up the "anti-communist law" and many other evil laws upon the directives of his master US imperialism. On the strength of these evil laws he arrested and jailed south Korean people and patriots and punished and murdered them collectively, soaking the land of south Korea with blood, and subordinated south Korea more thoroughly to US imperialism as its colony and military base. On the other hand, they brought in even the Japanese militarists, the implacable enemy of the Korean people, converted south Korea into a dual colony of the US and Japanese imperialists.

Moreover, Pak Jung Hi, an arch traitor to the nation, has harshly repressed by recourse to arms the people's ardent desire for national reunification, a desire so strongly expressed by the warriors who took part in the April 19 Popular Uprising. He led to a rupture the dialogue between the north and the south which was started thanks to the sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of our Republic and openly brought forth the "two Koreas" line. This brought on our nation the danger of being divided in two forever.

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the manipulation of US imperialism are daily kicking up "anti-communist" row and stepping up reckless war provocation manoeuvres under the excuse of non-existent "threat of southward invasion", thereby aggravating the situation of our country to the extreme.

All this patently shows that unless the US imperialists are driven out of south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains swept away, there can be neither the democratization of south Korean society nor the reunification of Korea.

That is why the south Korean youth and students and people have persistently waged the massive struggle against fascism, the "government" and outside forces ever since the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique usurped "power".

Broad sections of people in south Korea put up vigorous struggles, namely, the June 3 struggle against the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks", the August struggle for the abrogation of the "ROK-Japan agreements", the struggle against the June 8 unfair "elections" and the struggle against the reactionary "constitutional amendment for third term election" of US imperialism and its lackeys. And they further strengthened and steeled their ranks of struggle. Proclaiming "extraordinary martial law" and adopting "emergency measures" in succession on top of the "state of emergency" already in force, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique further intensified fascist repression of the people. Even under this situation the mass struggle in south Korea became organized and active further still.

The patriotic youth and students in south Korea formed the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" throughout south Korea and conducted a dynamic anti-dictatorial, democratization struggle under the militant slogans "Down with Pak Jung Hi!", "Repeal the revitalized constitution ruinous to the nation!" and "Pak regime must assume responsibility for the split of the nation and resign!". These days they have again launched more valorously anti-Pak Jung Hi movement on a nation-wide scale.

The struggle of the south Korean people which failed to go largely beyond the bounds of the struggle of student youth before is now developing into a massive, joint struggle embracing various classes and strata of people—workers, peasants, intellectuals, religionists, men of the press and culture, judicial officers, etc.—and non-government political forces and even Korean nationals living in far-off foreign countries.

The mass struggle of the south Korean people becomes fierce with every passing day and the workers, the main force of the south Korean revolution, actively join in this struggle. In September last year more than 7,500 workers of the Ulsan shipyard rose in a mass struggle simultaneously under the slogans "Ensure the freedom of forming the trade unions!" "End the intelligence-backed tyrannical policy!" Then over 20,000 workers employed at US army organs rose in the struggle against the national persecution and humiliation by the US imperialist aggressor troops. This administered a telling blow to the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

This year, too, south Korean people of all walks of life are putting up an active struggle from the outset for the abolition of "revitalized" dictatorship and the democratization of society, launching again a one million-men signature campaign calling for the revision of the "revitalized constitution."

The south Korean people intensified their mass struggle to abolish the "revitalized" system, frustrating the "national referendum" farce staged under the manipulation of US imperialism and exposing the deceptive nature of the partial "release" of the detained. The result was that the Pak Jung Hi clique slid deeper into a hopeless predicament.

As seen above, the struggle of the south Korean people is being intensified and developed gradually from the spontaneous struggle to an organized struggle, from the struggle involving limited sections of people to a mass joint struggle participated in by all segments of people. Their struggle is being waged with purposefulness, assuming a stubborn and protracted nature.

All the facts convincingly prove that the April 19 spirit is alive in the minds of the south Korean people and that the masses of people in south Korea are firmly determined to sweep away the oppressors and win genuine freedom and democracy, surmounting all trials and braving all sacrifices.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are seized with great apprehension and horror on account of successive downfall of the Lon Nol and Thieu cliques are now intensifying their repression against south Korean student youth and people on the strength of the "emergency measure No. 7", a decree for military suppression, and further stepping up war preparations against the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to tide over their crisis.

Any attempt to suppress discontent and wrath of the south Korean people at the point of the bayonet will only result in a greater revolutionary explosion. If revolution takes place in the south, we who are of one and the same stock, will not remain onlookers to this but will strongly support the brothers in the south.

It is not far off when the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will be overthrown by the courageous struggle of the south Korean people as was the case with Syngman Rhee. The south Korean people will certainly record another April 19 in the annals of their struggle.

Kim Dong Ok

Pyongyang Report Meeting Held to Mark 15th Anniv. of April Popular Uprising of South Korean People

A Pyongyang report meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the April Uprising of the south Korean people was held on April 18 at the People's Palace of Culture with a large attendance.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the great sun of the nation and legendary hero.

Present at the meeting together with working people, youth and students in the city were Comrade So Chol; Comrade Chong Jun Gi; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Man Gum, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Kang Jang Su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Song Ryul, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; personages concerned and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges.

Fifteen years ago, in 1960, the April Popular Uprising was touched off by the struggle of Masan citizens against the March 15 fraudulent "elections" of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and it swept the whole of the southern half of the country. It was an eruption of the pent-up wrath and resentment of the south Korean youth, students and people under the colonial fascist rule of US imperialism and its lackeys and a mass anti-US national salvation struggle for freedom and liberation, for a new government, a new system and a new life.

Chi Jae Ryong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth and Chairman of the Korean Students Committee, made a report at the meeting.

The attendants of the meeting renewed their burning determination to expel the US and Japanese aggressors from south Korea, wipe out the south Korean fascist clique, their hirelings, and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of the nation by effecting a great labour upsurge on all fronts of the huge socialist construction with the warm feelings to assist the south Korean students and people who are fighting at the cost of their blood and by thoroughly implementing the three principles and five-point proposition of national reunification clarified by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting closed with the singing in chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

That day report meetings marking the 15th anniversary of the April Uprising of the south Korean people were also held in the seats of the provinces (or cities under the central authority).

Students of Yonse University of south Korea emerge into the street with the slogan calling for putting an end to the Pak Jung Hi clique's plot to suppress and intervene in the school and achieving democratic freedom

Members of the Journalists Association of south Korea are seen resolutely fighting for the freedom of speech. Recently they have formed the Committee for Freedom of Speech to launch a joint struggle in all parts of south Korea

Men from the opposition party of south Korea fight against the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, braving puppet policemen's suppression

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

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ing to the lavatory in the suicide drama." (Japanese "Jiji" Press, Tokyo, Apr. 30, 1974; a "branch" of the south Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo," Mar. 18, 1975)

Towards the end of 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested Li Jae O, representative of the "youth council for defence of democracy", and Kim Jong Tae, Choe Il Jon and Kim Dal Su and put them to atrocious tortures to coerce them into false confession of "spying".

Kim Jong Tae fell into a critical condition, hit by a rifle butt in a torture.

The Pak Jung Hi clique ran to an extreme in their bestial tortures and murder of south Korean people after they proclaimed "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 2," the notorious military repressive orders, on January 8, 1974.

On January 15, 1974, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan, sponsors of the "one million signature collecting campaign for constitutional revision" directed against the "revitalized constitution", and put them to shuddering tortures.

They suspended Chang Jun Ha from the celling with the feet up and kept his body for hours over a slow fire, "the Jinghis Khan food torture" to borrow their word, leaving him more dead than alive.

At the end of those tortures, they imposed 15 years of penal servitude and the same term of forfeiture of civil rights on both Chang Jun Ha and Paek Gi Wan on January 30. ("Survey Report of the Amnesty International on South Korea" by American lawyer William J. Butler, representative of the Amnesty International in the United Nations, Jul. 1974)

The south Korean fascists arrested Christian pastors Ham Sok Hon and Yun Sok Gu and one other pastor and a missionary on January 21, 1974, Kim Sung Gyong and An Byong Mu on the 22nd, Kim Jae Jun on the 23rd, seven students of the Medical College of the Yonse University on the 24th and Li Ho Chol and four other men of culture on the 26th for demanding the democratization of society, took them to "CIA" underground cells and inflicted shocking tortures upon them to force them into "confession" and "conversion".

Denouncing the brutal tortures of the detainees by the fascist hangmen at that time, Ham Sok Hon said that he had never experienced such brutal suppression in his life, that there had never been such thing in the previous life and would never be in the future life and that even the Japs had not been so harsh under their rule. (US journal "Newsweek," Feb. 1974)

In February 1974, the chief editor of a south Korean Christian weekly was taken to the puppet national police headquarters and severely tortured for two days for having carried in the journal a cartoon satirizing south Korean society.

A foreign publication reported about the torture inflicted upon him as follows:

"In that torture, he was tormented with a tantalizing apple and cup of water placed on a table.

"After the torture, the chief editor was hospitalized for two or three weeks before he could show up in the office, supported by a stick, a plaster cast applied to his left leg. The scar on the head and the fracture of the bone of the leg seemed fatal." (Japanese journal "Sekai," Mar. 1974)

The south Korean fascists took away more than 100 students of the Yonse University in February 1974 on charges of violation of "emergency measures" and court-martialled seven of them, sentencing them to prison terms ranging from five to ten years. They killed a student by binding his body with an electric cord and inserting it even into his anus and turning on electricity.

A week later, they handed his terribly bruised body to his family and, fearing the exposure of the torture and murder they had committed, kept the family in strict confinement, totally banning its contact with outside.

On March 15, 1974, the south Korean authorities detained Li Jwa Yong, a businessman under the influence of "Mindan" (the "ROK" residents association in Japan), branding him as the prime mover in the so-called "Ullung-do island spy ring case" faked up by them, confiscated his property in south Korea and went so far as to arrest his brothers, relatives and friends in his native town "on suspicion of spying".

Ryang Dong Su, a "Mindan"-lined compatriot, who was taken to the "CIA" with Li Jwa Yong and put to a brutal torture said about the torture he underwent:

"They begin with slapping me with their palms. Keeping me seated on a chair, they beat me till my face swells up badly. Then they make me sit straight on my knees on the concrete floor and shout at me 'Own up!' I'm forced to sit upright on my knees on the cold floor and blows rain down on me. They put a club one metre and a half long between the thighs and calves of the bent legs and step on the knees".

The gangsters stripped naked Ryang Dong Su who fell unconscious owing to the torture that continued for hours and showered cold water to revive him.

Later Ryang Dong Su was taken into other room, where he was suspended from nearly one metre high from the floor with his head down, hand and foot bound. This torture was what they called "Hanging of a wild boar." Hangmen poured water from a kettle into his mouth and nose.

I think, Ryang Dong Su said, I fell unconscious several times and made a false statement, as I was forced, that "I have been to the north".

Reporting that the south Korean authorities cook up "spy ring cases" and trump up false statements by such vicious methods, foreign publications said:

"'Spy ring cases' are rigged up in south Korea after those who were arrested almost lose their consciousness owing to torture, seal with the thumb on the prepared 'statements', 'written oaths' or 'anti-communist declarations' by coercion and receive a threatening warning that 'you must not speak a word about what happened in Seoul. Otherwise even your relatives will get into trouble.'" (Japanese journal "Shukan Post", May 1974)

Finding themselves incapable to put down the desire of the patriotic students and people for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country even with the proclamation of "emergency measures Nos. 1 and 2" on top of the "state of emergency" and "extraordinary martial law" declared earlier, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique manufactured "emergency measures No. 4" on April 3, 1974.

They faked up the so-called "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and arrested and imprisoned en masse numerous patriotic youths, students and democratic figures on the pretext of putting it down, referred them to the murderous military tribunal and committed the atrocious act of inflicting death and other penalties upon them.

Last year, on groundless charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," the Pak Jung Hi clique rounded up more than 4,000 patriotic youths, students and democratic figures, put them to barbarous tortures, sentenced them to harsh penalties or brutally murdered them.

On April 3, the day when "emergency measures No. 4" was proclaimed, murderers of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" dragged a 25 year old student of the Rihwa Women's University, who had participated in a demonstration, into their torture room, stripped her naked, tortured her till she fell unconscious, raped her by turns and murdered her in cold blood. (US magazine "Far Eastern Economic Review", Apr. 1974)

Ra Byong Sik, student of the Seoul University, who was released after being arrested by hangmen on April 6, 1974, and commuted from death to life imprisonment, speaking about what he had experienced in prison, said:

"...on the day after I was arrested I was forced to fall on my knees, putting down my hands on the floor, and beaten till I was more dead than alive in the room No. 208 of the 'sixth bureau of the Central Intelligence Agency.' Then I was forbidden to sleep for two whole days. On the morning of April 9 the interrogation resumed, which continued for three days. As I denied the charge of attempting a 'violent revolution' to the end, they suspended me with my feet up, gagged my mouth with a towel and poured water into my nose. When an electric wire was linked to my finger nail, I lost my consciousness. What I remember now is only that I cried. All this while they continued beating me. ...But the torture inflicted upon me was relatively slight compared with that used on others. They were put to more dreadful tortures." (British paper "The Times," Feb. 18, 1975)

Kim Jong Gil, student of the Chonnam University, who was arrested together with Ra Byong Sik, on alleged charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," was also put to electric torture and fell into trance.

Kim Jong Gil was released from the Anyang Reformatory on February 15, 1975. Speaking of the torture inflicted upon him, he said:

"When I was taken first to the Kwangju security corps and put to water torture, electric torture and various other tortures... I was driven to despair and I thought I was done for.

"I thought how I can live with a hope in this land where people are harshly treated like an animal ...When I was tortured, forced to make a false confession and falsely charged without any justification, I thought I was done for and let everything have its way.

"When I was brought before the court, I thought it was not a trial but a formal procedure to inflict penalty as they wish. And I thought I was not being tried but was watching a trial on someone else in the court. So I did not make an appeal or ask for lawyer. Didn't it mean that I recognized the trial itself if I wanted to have a counsel?" (South Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo," Feb. 17, 1975; a "branch" of south Korean newspaper "Pusan Ilbo," Feb. 18, 1975)

Referring to the bestial tortures and murder of students and people arrested and detained on charges of involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," the "Survey Report of the Amnesty International on South Korea" (July 1974) pointed out as follows:

"Six lawyers who recently defended 32 students at the military tribunal told us that the students were tortured by various means by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The lawyers said, there are various forms of tortures—pouring of cold water into the nose, utter fatiguing, threatening by means of raising cries and groans in the next room, savage beating. Kim Ji Ha, a popular poet of south Korea, showed us evidences of torture".

A document entitled "Information from Families of the Accused Who Watched the Trial" worked out by families of the detainees who watched the military trial and published by the "Liaison Council of Japan-South Korea Solidarity" formed by Japanese personages said:

"At the CIA most of the students were forced to make false confessions, subjected to various tortures—water torture, electric torture, no-sleep torture, etc. Moreover, a procurator went after them even to the prison and beat them at random merely because they denied the accusation at the court.

"Such torture was used to break the political faith of the students, force them to make false confessions and draw up statements as pointed out in the prepared 'indictment'.

"Then the detainees said as follows at the court:

"Li Gang Chol—in the basement of the Intelligence Agency I was put to electric torture for 20 days. Unable to endure the torture, I admitted the accusation.

"Ryo Jong Nam—I was not let to sleep in the Intelligence Agency. I could not endure the pain and wrote as I was told.

"Chong Mun Hwa—I was put to water torture and no-sleep torture in the Central Intelligence Agency. But I had never attempted to 'establish a worker-peasant government,' I denied to the last.

"Li Gun Song—before I was taken to the Central Intelligence Agency, I was already beaten too hard to move. Thereafter, I could not make a statement in a normal atmosphere." (Japanese magazine "Sekai." Sept. 1974)

In April 1974 the Pak Jung Hi clique took a girl student of Seoul to the headquarters of the puppet national police, stripped her of her clothes and raped and tortured her to death simply because during the questioning she answered she did not know the whereabouts of a collegian, her lover, whom they had been "searching for".

This fact was brought to light in the "Easter" letter written by Catholic cardinal Kim Su Han in 1974.

The Pak Jung Hi clique employ rape as a method of torture. Drunken executioners in torture rooms commit hideous barbarities baffling human imagination. They rape women, bringing upon them extreme mental humiliation, and lay electric wires on women's breasts to give an electric shock to them. They go the length of thrusting a club into a woman's vagina and anus, causing deliration.

"News from South Korea" published in Japan recently exposed the Pak Jung Hi clique's torture of students in these words:

"There are 'ultra-modern' torture rooms in the 'security command' in Sobinggo, Seoul. There students are clothed in military uniform and kept waiting in an empty room. Then an investigator in a blood-stained military uniform appears.

"Sometimes spiritual torture is inflicted upon students by screening a film showing the scenes of torture to make them tremble with fear.

"There are surgeons in the torture rooms. They operate on the tortured men to erase the marks of torture.

"No trace of torture is recognizable at the first glance after an operation. But the victims die in one or two years after their release.

"In the 'Central Intelligence Agency' scores of students are ordered to sit on their knees on chairs, facing the wall. Bayonets are pointed at them so that they may not look behind. Dozing is forbidden. They are not allowed to sleep even at night. After all, they will fall. There is no one in the torture room but clubs fall automatically from all sides upon those who enter it".

Exposing part of the tortures committed by the "Central Intelligence Agency," a socialist Dietman of Japan said:

"People are locked up in a small concrete cell where scores of toothless vipers swarm and electric lights are turned on and off to benumb their mental spirit. This is the 'method of questioning with vipers.' They even practise the intolerable torture of putting a moving viper into the vagina or anus of a woman." (Japanese magazine "Shukan Post." May 1974)

A student of the Seoul University released from prison recently recounted the tortures he and his inmates had suffered. He said:

"When one denies their charges on the electric chair, they again put him to an electric torture. When this proves futile, they keep him awake several nights running till he admits the charges laid upon him, pouring water into his mouth and beating him. When he falls senseless, they give him an injection and resume the electric torture. The document with the finger-prints put by him after falling into a swoon serves directly as the public prosecutor's indictment. How could an indictment be prepared in so short a time? It had been forged beforehand".

The families of the detainees who have fallen victims to the brutal tortures and penalties by the fascist hangmen scathingly indict the truth of the tortures and criminal military court trials to which their husbands and sons and daughters have been put.

Li Yong Gyo, wife of Ha Jae Wan involved in "the case of the People's Revolutionary Party," brought into the open the following fact:

"My husband was locked up in an underground cell for three days and not allowed to sleep. The excessive torture caused the anus to fall out with ensuing abdominal hernia, and he complained difficulty in hearing.

"They jotted down what someone mumbled, breaking down with tortures, and called in a few innocent people and sentenced them to 15 years and 20 years in prison. He said he could not get a wink of sleep, tormented by mental agony.

"He said he was forced to put his finger-prints on the statement, at other's will, without reading even its content."

Rim In Yong, wife of Chon Chang Il sentenced to penal servitude for life in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," cried:

"As everyone knows, the trial was, in fact, little short of a closed-door trial, which was held unilaterally without investigation into evidences or the summon of a witness. In the court where only one family member of each defendant was allowed to enter, the wives were chagrined at the thought that their husbands were not guilty, but were wrongfully made the scapegoat for politics.

"When I heard my husband crying in the court 'I'm not guilty!' 'I was put to an electric torture even after being transferred to the prosecution!" ...When the trial was carried on in a hurry, though no evidences were produced and all the accusations were denied and when the imprisonment for life, a penalty hardly understandable, was passed... just imagine, how I felt as his wife! So aggrieved and mortified I felt that I wrote an appeal and went around to distribute it, tears trickling down my cheeks. Accused of this, I was walked to a certain organ. My experience there made me understand, with a painful wrench, that my husband had been constrained to put his finger-prints on the forced statement and confirmed my belief that he was guiltless." (South Korean paper "Tonga Ilbo," Feb. 2, 1975)

On July 6, 1974, the south Korean puppet clique arrested Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun at the staircase of the plane upon his arrival at the Kimpo airport from a trip abroad, for the mere reason that he had made remarks touching them on the raw and savagely persecuted him during his confinement for nearly one year.

The Pak Jung Hi clique released poet Kim Ji Ha in the so-called "partial release of the detained" in mid-February 1975. But they constantly shadowed and watched him and walked him again to the "CIA" on the morning of March 13, or one month after his release, on charges of exposing the background of the faked-up "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy." They have since brutally tortured him, keeping him awake with all-night tortures. (South Korean "Radio Christian" Mar. 13, 1975)

Some time ago, the south Korean fascists assaulted a journalist of "Kyonghyang Sinmun" who was out covering news and barbarously murdered him and threw his body hardly recognizable in a brook on the outskirts of Seoul.

The south Korean puppet clique also commit atrocious tortures against the families of those unjustly imprisoned.

On July 13, 1974, the mothers of poet Kim Ji Ha and student Li Gwang Il who had been sentenced to death at the military court were walked to the "CIA" and put to severe tortures, in which they were savagely beaten to unconsciousness. (Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun," Aug. 24, 1974)

Mothers of detained sons lodged a complaint against the tortures they had undergone as follows:

"We mothers were walked to the Intelligence Agency and a police station and questioned for many hours and beaten till we went faint just because we uttered outside what our children had said in the military court.

"After we were moved to a hospital for treatment, four or five CIA men came to us every day and continued the interrogation, not allowing us a wink of sleep.

"The nurses wept with us, witnessing the ruthless questioning offensive by 10 odd policemen." (Japanese journal "Sekai," Dec. 1974)

The tentacles of savage torture politics of the Pak Jung Hi clique are also stretched to compatriots overseas.

Yun I Sang, a composer whisked off to Seoul from West Berlin by "CIA" agents in 1967, appeared before newsmen in Tokyo, Japan, last fall and told them about the tortures he had undergone after being detained on suspicion of involvement in the fictitious "case of the operational group for communizing south Korea." He said:

"I don't feel like talking about those 'tortures.' Anyhow, I was put to every kind of torture till I became blind... I was tortured so savagely that my eyeballs moved to the right and left, independent of each other.... I've almost lost even my thinking power. They force the victim to admit the forged 'confession' by such tortures, and that's all." (Japanese journal "Shukan Asahi", Sept. 1974)

Later, Yun I Sang discarded the puppet nationality, declaring he felt ashamed of living under the same skies with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On October 15, 1971, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to the "CIA" Li Gang, a Korean cameraman in Japan, on charges that he had "wrongly covered" the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan. They stripped him of his clothes and savagely tortured him.

Exposing this, Li Gang said:

"They made me sit straight on my knees, put a metrelong iron rod between the thighs and calves and then two men stepped on its two ends and pressed it down. One of the villains hysterically shouted at me and beat me. ...Clubs rained on me from behind. The fiendish expression of a fellow falling upon me was reflected in the mirror. I saw in the looking glass with my own eyes their movements belabouring me, myself, the target of beatings, and even my facial expression." (Japanese journal "Shukan Yomiuri," Jul. 1974)

In August 1972, the Pak Jung Hi clique took to the "CIA" by car a boy named Ryang Jong Il, son of Ryang Pan Sam, audit of "the council for national unification" in Japan, when he went to Seoul, for the reason that his father had refused to support them. They threw the boy into an underground cell and struck him with a baseball bat till he swooned.

Under such pressure Ryang Pan Sam was compelled to leave "the council for national unification".

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrest and torture innocent compatriots in Japan and even commit the mean barbarity of demanding money as a "price" for their release.

In August 1973 Ryu Ok Sun, 44, a compatriot residing in Adachi ward, Tokyo, went to Seoul after dropping in at her native village in Cheju-do island to pay homage to the spirit of her father. In a hotel there she was arrested by two "CIA" agents on suspicion of being a "spy" and put to all kinds of tortures.

The ground of the suspicion was that the weekly "Sunday Mainichi" she had bought in the Tokyo-Kimpo airliner carried "notes of travel to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" by Tokyo Mayor Minobe.

Released a month later in broken health resulting from the tortures, she returned to Japan. She wailed when she learned that the "ROK" embassy in Japan and the "CIA" had robbed her family of 50 million won in exchange for her release.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrate without hesitation such atrocities as arresting opposition figures, torturing them and imposing severe penalties upon them to strangulate the political opposition standing in the way of their fascist rule.

The south Korean puppet clique committed the barbarity of illegally spiriting from the very heart of Tokyo in broad daylight Kim Dae Jung, one-time "presidential candidate" in exile in Japan, with the mobilization of "CIA" agents on August 8, 1973.

Hating Kim Dae Jung as a thorn in the flesh from long ago, the Pak Jung Hi clique had threatened and blackmailed him eleven times through telephones and letters, warning him that they "will kill" him, if he refused "to live quietly, withdrawing from the political circles," that they "will blow up" his house. They had watched and shadowed him even abroad before kidnapping him under a meticulous plan.

On this a foreign press report said that the south Korean "CIA" spirited him to Seoul from Tokyo under a well mapped plan, which obviously it had worked out and which it carried into practice. (US news agency "UPI", Washington, Oct. 27, 1973)

The Pak Jung Hi clique sent to Tokyo 36 "CIA" agents in south Korea and the United States to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

Six "CIA" gangsters including Kim Dong Un, a "CIA" agent disguised as "first secretary of the ROK embassy" in Japan, fell upon Kim Dae Jung in "Hotel Grand Palace" and anesthetized him with ether and dragged him outside by the elevator and shoved him into a car. Then they bandaged his eyes and stuffed his ears, laid him on his belly and sat on his back while carrying him to a port, where they threw him aboard a warship as if they would a cargo. And they bound him hand and foot, put him in a wooden box and laid a big stone on it. When their scheme to throw him into the sea miscarried, they escorted him to Seoul and placed him under house arrest.

Jack Anderson, a US newsman, made it clear that traitor Pak Jung Hi himself admitted this base kidnapping had been entirely a work of the south Korean "CIA". (US newspaper "Washington Post," Dec. 6, 1974)

In connection with this incident, even the US paper "The New York Times" pointed out that it was part of the world-wide efforts of the south Korean "CIA" to silence the south Korean opposition parties. (US news agency "UPI", New York, Aug. 16, 1973)

After kidnapping Kim Dae Jung, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made "CIA" gangsters surround and blockade his house, totally banning his contact with outside for nearly one year, deprived him of the right to trip overseas, not to mention the freedom of political activities and perpetrated the brigandish act of bringing him to the murderous court on preposterous charges after inflicting every conceivable mental suffering upon him.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, aged nearly 80, when he said: "Guiltless young students and Christians are sentenced to death and life imprisonment. How can these harsh sentences be tolerated?" They persecuted him and brought him before the military tribunal on July 16, 1974 and sentenced him to 15 years in prison. (The Japanese "Jiji" report, Seoul Jul. 13, 1974 and the south Korean "Radio Munhwa" Aug. 9, 1974)

Thirteen members of the former eighth "national assembly" from the New Democratic Party jointly hosted a news conference on February 28, 1975, and exposed as follows the "instances of tortures" perpetrated by the Pak Jung Hi clique:

"Cho Yun Hyong—walked to the 'anti-communist investigation section of the security command' on October 29, 1973 and beaten all over for three days with a square stick of a field army bed. And left naked and flailed all over ceaselessly, not allowed to sleep.

"Li Jong Nam—taken to the 'MP company, sixth military district' at about 11:30 on the night of October 21, 1972, stripped bare and knocked unconscious.

"Cho Yon Ha—Beaten naked from October 19 to 26, 1972, kept awake and pressed to tell the source of the political funds of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

"Kim Rok Yong—unclothed and savagely beaten on the arms and legs, with feet bound, from October 26 to November 1, 1972.

"Choe Hyong U—taken to the Seoul 'district gendarmerie' from his house by four unidentified 'CIA' officials on August 23, 1969, and at about 11 p.m. October 25, 1972, and beaten on the chest at random till unconsciousness.

"Kim Sang Hyon—stripped naked, hand and foot bound, suspended with the feet up and forced to tell what is the route of political funds to Mr. Kim Dae Jung on October 22, 1972 in the basement of the 'security command.'" (A "branch" of south Korean newspaper "Pusan Ilbo," Feb. 28, 1975)

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrest and torture ruthlessly even "national assemblymen" from the ruling party, their sidekickers, when the latter go against the grain with them.

As exposed by opposition national assemblyman Kim Han Su at the puppet national assembly in October 1971, the Pak Jung Hi clique took 23 "national assemblymen" from the Democratic Republican Party, who voted for the motion of an opposition party for the dismissal of the puppet home minister at the time of the case of the "October 2 disturbance caused by Kim Jong Pil's opposition to Pak Jung Hi's order," to the "Central Intelligence Agency" and they covered them with black cloth from the head and then clubbed and kicked them.

They beat Kil Jae Ho and Kim Song Gon, "national assemblymen" from the ruling party, till each of them had two ribs broken and even committed the bestial act of pulling out their moustaches.

Later, they were expelled from the political world. (Japanese magazine "Shukan Asahi," Nov. 1973)

Not content with torturing and murdering south Korean people, the Pak Jung Hi clique commit the untenable, hideous act of arresting and torturing even foreigners.

The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested in April 1974 Japanese Yoshiharu Hayakawa and Masaki Tachikawa, who were staying in south Korea, charging them with involvement in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and put them to all manner of tortures.

Yoshiharu Hayakawa and Masaki Tachikawa were released after they were rounded up and put to all kinds of persecution by the south Korean authorities for nearly one year. After they returned to Japan on February 18, 1975, they held a news conference and fully laid bare the Pak Jung Hi clique's torture.

"During the interrogation the south Korean authorities threatened us, saying that they would shoot us.

"I once felt torture was going on when the sound of a gaoler's beating a prisoner on the back and waist with a chain with a brunt end came to my solitary cell.

"Right after my arrest I was questioned for three days between April 29 and May 1, 1974. I was not allowed to sleep.

"Threatened just before the trial that I would be shot to death if I refused to admit the accusation, I admitted it, thinking of my family. They say the Central Intelligence Agency tape-recorded this and employed the method of using it as evidence for other accused persons allegedly involved in the case". (Masaki Tachikawa)

"During the interrogation a procurator threatened me, saying that I would not be able to see the sun again and would be sentenced to death if I refuse to admit the accusation". (Yoshiharu Hayakawa) (Japanese press "Kyodo," Feb. 18, 1975, Tokyo)

* * *

Peoples of all countries of the world who love peace and value freedom and democracy,

This torture politics and man-hunting politics through which the Pak Jung Hi clique impose medieval penalties and employ "ultra-modern" torture methods are the most atrocious criminal acts surpassing by far the atrocities of the successive fascist tyrants who won ill-fame for their brutality and ferocity, cruelty and viciousness.

The fascist hangmen's bestial suppression of the people in south Korea clearly shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are precisely the fascist tyrants and most vicious, murderous bandits to be cursed down through generations, who totally trample underfoot human rights and democracy, stamp out human dignity and lives with bayonets and impose the greatest sufferings and disasters upon the people.

In bestially torturing and murdering people in south Korea and frantically intensifying their suppression of the people today the Pak Jung Hi clique pursue the dirty aim to suppress and stamp out the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and the country's peaceful reunification and prolong their remaining days by relying on the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and seek war and a permanent split of the nation with the backing of the outside forces.

In an attempt to justify these anti-national criminal acts, the south Korean puppet clique are suppressing the people with such frenzy, while kicking up the "anti-communist" plot-breeding rackets more viciously than ever before.

The south Korean traitors' scheme to strangulate the people is all the more pernicious and detestable because it pursues the anti-national and anti-popular aim which can never be pardoned.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's brutal torture and murder of people in south Korea are committed entirely under the patronage and wire-pulling of the US and Japanese aggressors.

The US and Japanese imperialists are machinating to keep Korea divided forever and turn south Korea into their permanent colony and military base by actively encouraging the Pak Jung Hi clique, their faithful lackeys, to the act of butchering fellow countrymen.

The murderous politics and brutal torture and murder committed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique today under the patronage of their US and Japanese masters are evoking unbounded indignation among the south Korean people and the entire Korean people and giving rise to unanimous curse and denunciation among the people the world over.

The south Korean people of all strata including the workers, peasants, student youth and intellectuals brand the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique as "the worst intelligence politics, torture politics and violent politics in history." They are vigorously waging the struggle against fascism and for democracy, shouting slogans: "Abolish the revitalized constitution," "End the torture politics" and "Immediately punish the chieftain of the torture politics".

They are holding indignation meetings in denunciation of the bestial torture and murder by the fascist hangmen to expose and indict the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique. They formed various organizations including the "special committee for investigation of the actual facts of torture" and are valiantly holding demonstrations and hunger sit-ins, fighting the puppet police.

The Pope, the Swedish Prime Minister and the Finnish Prime Minister and many other prominent figures and organizations of the world strongly protested against the Pak Jung Hi clique's savage massacre and torture of people, and the progressive peoples and broad public and press circles of the world are becoming louder in their voices of condemnation.

Today broad public opinion of the world indignantly say that "south Korea is a human slaughter-house where the medieval 'witch hunt' in Europe and Hitler fascists' 'Jewish pogrom' are openly committed," "south Korea is a military prison. The whole members of society are prisoners condemned to death," "Pak Jung Hi is the supreme gaoler" and "Pak Jung Hi is a terrorist by nature" and resolutely demand the immediate abolition of the bestial torture politics.

The thrice-cursed crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who have strangulated freedom and democracy and truculently suppressed and murdered people are greater and graver than all the crimes of the world put together and cannot be atoned for down through generations.

With no desperate suppression can the south Korean puppet clique dampen the aspiration and desire of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy and for the country's peaceful reunification or save themselves from destruction.

As long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, challenging the aspiration and desire of the people, continue their atrocious acts of butchering fellow countrymen, history and the people will certainly pass a severe judgement upon them.

The bestial massacre of people now being committed in south Korea is the most outright challenge to the honest-minded people the world over who prize human rights and democracy.

We express the firm belief that the world progressive peoples will raise their voices in unison condemning the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's unheard-of brutal torture and harsh suppression of people and extend firm support and encouragement to the just, patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
The Korean National Peace Committee
The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union
The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
The Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People

Pyongyang, April 8, 1975

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